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and the whole labyrinth of Nature's workshop in which he finds himself playing a part. Aside from and above the uses which we have been considering, he sees higher relations and deeper significance. His divinely equipped soul sees the spiritual side of the tapestry of life and begins to comprehend the picture for which it was all woven.

"To him who in the love of nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms she speaks  
A various language."

These the artist learns to interpret and to express in tint and form, and the poet in word and rhythm. They become a vocabulary to impress the noblest, gentlest and sublimest thoughts and feelings. Flowers, gems and brilliant birds become letters in this wonderful alphabet.

Nor can we contemplate such a perplexity of influences and relations acting, reacting and interacting without recognizing the existence of a beneficent Intelligent Mind, as the only adequate explanation for it all. We realize that we have been permitted to enter the laboratory of the Infinite, to learn something of His methods of work and to think in our feeble measure some of His wonderful thought after him.

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### **A New Nesting Record for the Pine Siskin.**

F. F. CREVECOEUR.

May 3 of last year I discovered the nest of a bird in a cedar tree by the house containing three or four recently hatched young. The bird appeared unfamiliar to me. It had much the looks of a sparrow, and Lincoln and Harris' sparrows had been seen about the place; but as these birds are not supposed to nest this far south, I was greatly puzzled as to the bird's identity. One of the birds was nearly always to be seen on the nest, and I used a spy-glass to get a good look at it, but I could not place it. One day I saw near by another bird, which was evidently the mate to the one on the nest, and as it flew about I noticed it had a forked tail—a character not common among sparrows. This gave me a clew on which to work. Consulting Goss's "History of the Birds of Kansas," I soon came to the conclusion that the bird must be the pine siskin. But Goss in his book says: "Winter sojourner; not uncommon. Remain until late in spring. . . . They breed from the northern United States (much farther south in the Rocky Mountains) northward throughout the British possessions." So I could not be sure as to the bird's identity. I wrote to the Bureau of Biology to send a man out, if they could, who would be able to identify the bird. Dr. E. W. Nelson, chief of the Bureau, wrote in reply that a man could not be sent out, but it would not be improbable that my bird was in reality the pine siskin, as it had been known to breed on several occasions at Omaha, Neb., and it was quite possible the bird might breed as far south as Onaga, Kan. By the time Doctor Nelson's letter reached me the young had left the nest and the birds were not seen afterward.

Last September I made a trip to Topeka, and while there I looked up the pine siskin in the Goss collection of birds in the museum there, and immediately recognized the bird to be the same as the one I had under notice; so there can be no question as to its identity.